

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1847.

{ NO. 4,462.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

JOB PRINTING.

HANDBILLS, SHOW BILLS, SHOP BILLS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, CHECKS, NOTES, &c.

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

—EXECUTED AT THE—

MERCURY OFFICE,

No. 133 THAMES ST.

At prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage.

The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER, 1847.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRIDAY
30 SATURDAY,	6 52.5	8 10	33.0	55		
31 SUNDAY,	6 53.5	7 11	33.1	44		
1 MONDAY,	6 54.5	6 12	32.2	30		
2 TUESDAY,	6 55.5	5 13	29.3	11		
3 WEDNESDAY,	6 57.5	4 14	26.3	57		
4 THURSDAY,	6 58.5	3 15	21.5	21		
5 FRIDAY,	6 59.5	14	18.6	4		

Moon's last gr., 30th day, 4th hour, 26 m. evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.

	Daily,	8 A. M.
PROVIDENCE,	do	8 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	7 P. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
WESTERLY,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	8 A. M.
NEW SHORHAM,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

HAVE just received a large assortment of new and fashionable FALL GOODS. Call and examine them.

Oct. 16, 1847.

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the stock of R. P. LEE, informs his friends and the public that he intends keeping an assortment of such articles as are usually kept in a hardware store, which he will sell as reasonable as can be purchased in the place. A. H. STEVENS.

Sept 18 96 Thames-st.

COTTON SOCKINGS,

TWO YARDS wide Cotton Sockings, of new patterns and good quality. Just opened and for sale low by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Oct. 16.

BRASS Croton Faucets, of every description and price, for sale by

NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

One door North of the Custom House.

FOR SALE.

THE Vacant Lot on Touro street, corner of School street, and nearly opposite the Jew's Synagogue. For terms apply to JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1847.

J. M. HAMMETT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

133 1-2

THAMES STREET

("LONG ROOM.")

NEWPORT, R. I.

CALICOES, a great quantity in remnants, suitable for DRESSES, of new Fall styles; also, some in short pieces, warranted strong and very cheap. Families making quilts and comfortable for winter had better give them a look. For sale by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, of extra quality, for sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON.

POET'S CORNER.

The Death of Hannah Robinson.

From the narrative of one of the Household.

[In Mr. Updike's entertaining miscellany, entitled a History of the Narragansett Church, among other attractive narratives, is a short biographical sketch of the Robinson family, and particularly of a grand daughter of Governor William Robinson, celebrated in her time, for her unequalled beauty, and the unhappy consequences of a romantic and ill-starred marriage. Mr. U. represents her father, Rowland Robinson, as possessed of a relentless, unforgiving spirit, which even the dying hours of his unfortunate daughter could scarcely propitiate. This, we are assured, is altogether incorrect, and does great injustice to the character of Mr. Robinson, who though impetuous and overbearing in temper, was far from being vindictive. In the following lines, by a fair descendant of Gov. R. the reverse of this picture is exhibited, uniting, as will be seen, in no ordinary degree, the attractions of poetry to the strictness of historical truth.]

It was a lovely evening, and the golden light of summer—
Was on the hill and on the plain and on the flowing river;
The blue and silver gleams, that checker'd o'er the bay,
Had passed from off the waters, that in sombre shadow lay:

The mother from the lattice look'd to the distant road,
And bless'd the coming footsteps, that near'd her proud abode:
Soft pillow'd on a litter, on sturdy shoulders borne,
Slow, came the much lov'd daughter, a wreck, on her return:

Stately on a courser, did her father silent ride,
With looks of love and anxious care, still watching at her side.
And now the home of childhood, uprose before her view,
The pines of gold, bright shining, the shading branches through.

The fields spread soft and verdant where in infancy she play'd,
And all the air seem'd whispering of hope and love betray'd:
Now set me down, my father, upon this much lov'd ground,
Now set me down, my father, and let me look around:

'Tis beautiful! 'tis beautiful! what visions o'er me hover!
Oh days of love and peace and joy, how have ye flown!
Now ask me all my father! now ask me what thou may:
Thy sorrow-stricken daughter shall not now thee grieve.

Fast fell the tears and faster, upon that beauteous head,
Strong feelings sway'd within his breast, but not a word he said.
Father I know that sorrow has crush'd thy spirit strong,
I know that my blind love has wrought thee mighty wrong.

But oh the kind my father, to him who call'd me bride,
Remember that I lov'd him, and oh, forget thy pride:
Forgive the wrong he wrought me, my early death and woe,
And in every trouble still kindness to him show:

Remember me thy daughter, thy blessing and early pride,
Remember that I lov'd him, altho' through him I died.
The golden sun uprising shone on a beauteous corpse—
There stood the father in his grief, the spouse in his remorse:

And thro' the pitying multitude the busy murmur ran,
As they look'd upon that stricken sire, and conscience smitten man;
But keen reproach, nor bitter taunt, the father's lips ne'er spoke,
Tho' that day, the cheerful smile on the mother's face ne'er broke.

And when the moon had fill'd her horn and the crescent shone again,
And the wind's vault had open'd its doors, its first fair dead to claim,
To-morrow, said the sorrowing sire, our daughter we'll remove,
Again we'll look upon the face of her, our dearest love.

And early when the morning came, the grave they then unclose
And from the face the veil remove, lo! beautiful it glows—
The bloom of beauty from that cheek, had not yet passed away,
Nor wore the graceful moulded form the signet of decay.

But calm and beautiful as sleep had folded in her arms,
The treasure of the parents heart, in all her early charms,
Then pass'd the bridegroom from the roof, a wanderer on the sea,
And in daring bold and cruel strife, clos'd his dark destiny.

THE YOUNG generally find it is as difficult to enter into the feelings of the old, as to read with their spectacles, or walk with their crutches. But they should remember that these wary advisers were once young and romantic like themselves, and that it is from a knowledge of the errors into which such feelings are apt to betray us, that they caution us to be on our guard against their influence. We would not assert that there are no prejudices peculiar to age, or that the young are never in danger of being misled by their seniors and instructors—this would be saying too much. It is sufficient to affirm that the instances in which the old are apt to feel biased, are precisely those in which the prejudices of the young run strongest in a contrary direction—and that, at all events, there is infinitely more danger to be apprehended from their paying too little, than too much, deference to the opinion of others.

It is easier to prise people into virtue than to rail them out of vice.

SELECTED TALE.

Home Education.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

A Story of Every-Day Life.

"COME, Kitty, you must stir about lively to-day—there's baking to do, the front to clean, and dinner to get, beside a host of other things; and after all's done I want you to take the children to the square for a couple of hours this afternoon."

"Yes, mam, I'll try to get through in time, though I don't feel quite as smart as common this morning, as I was up so late last night ironing."

"Now Kitty," said Mrs. Makedoo, "that's the very time to work when you don't feel like it; make that a rule through life and you will always find yourself doing something you don't like to, it will be such a satisfaction to you to know how much you can accomplish in that way."

"The dear knows," said Kitty, "I've had to practice that hard rule from necessity long enough; but what shall I do about bringing down the breakfast tray, as Miss Araminta has not yet breakfasted?"

"So she has't, Kitty, and I guess I might as well run up and wake her now, as 'tis ten o'clock. Poor thing she came home so late last night from the party that I told her to sleep as long as she could this morning; I wonder if the dear girl ever gets well rested; I'll go and see if she wants her toast and coffee in her room."

In the meanwhile Kitty makes loud and impatient music with her pots and kettles and thus soliloquises—

"Yes baking to do, dinner to get, the front to clean, it's all mighty easy talking then when my fine lady gets up she's got to be waited on; very likely she'll send me on some errand to the milliner's, and when I come back she'll want a dress pressed in a minute to walk out in. 'Yes Kitty can do it, it's nothing for Kitty,' but I guess if she had Kitty's weak back and tired feet, she'd lay a-bed a week and send Kitty for the Doctor—"

"Kitty," screamed her mistress at the top of her voice from the head of the stairs. "Mam."

"Are there any eggs in the house?"

"No man; (there it is again, now I just wonder what they want with eggs this time a day.)"

"Step out somewhere, Kitty, and buy a few, Araminta thinks she could eat one on her toast."

"Yes, mam; but how can I leave the bread that's just ready to bake?"

"Oh! be right quick, Kitty, and the bread won't suffer."

Away went the distracted housemaid for the eggs, and when she returned she cooked one and took it up to the young lady's room where she had the satisfaction of hearing from that individual that it wasn't half done; and more than that, she had waited so long that her appetite was all gone and she could not bear the sight of it.

Well after much labor, the work was pretty well through with, and dinner served at the usual hour. Araminta managed, with the help of her mother, to dress herself, and thereby was enabled to make her appearance in the dining room with her heavy blue eyes and dress to match, about the time of her father's entrance; her appetite being unusually good, she contrived to smell a bit of roast beef, and succeeded in eating three Lima beans, after gracefully taking the skin off of each one. "Pa," said she very languidly, "I heard some one at the party last night speaking of a delightful ghost story—'Hamlet,' I believe is the man that saw the spectre, and I do wish you would get it for me; if it is in two volumes you needn't mind about it though, as I should never get time to read it—who knows but what it is as interesting as Dombey?"

"It would not be to you," replied her father, very gravely.

"Then don't trouble yourself about it, Pa. You know my taste, and can easily judge, but I do wish another number of Dombey would come—I'm so anxious to know if sweet Florence has heard from her beau, Walter Gray, and if he ever intends to come back again; where was it he went, Pa, to Mexico?"

"Mexico fiddlesticks, child! no, he went to the Indies, and I know where I have a notion to send you."

"O where, Pa? this is delightful weather for travelling."

"To school," replied her impatient father "for you mortify me to death with your stupidity. However, your mother tells me

to-morrow will be your eighteenth birthday, and I suppose you will expect a handsome present. Now, as you have an idea of being married before a great while, 'tis quite time you understood the practical part of housekeeping, and my gift to you shall be either a good sized broom or a scrubbing brush, which I shall insist on your using."

But Araminta had fainted before the conclusion of his sentence.

"Only see what you have done," exclaimed his wife as she ran in haste to her daughter's assistance.

"Don't disturb yourself," said her husband, "she has only fainted, and I'll warrant she comes to in time for this evening's concert. If she would take more healthful exercise she could hardly stop the circulation at so short a notice; and with this consoling speech Mr. Makedoo went to his counting house. Kitty was called again to bring the cologne bottle and fan from Araminta's room, beside other odd jobs which left little time for the kitchen department; but by dint of hard labor and perseverance she found time to take the children a walking, and then hurried home to get supper.

At the tea table Mr. Makedoo said the bread was sour. The blame, as usual, rested on Kitty, who was immediately summoned to account for it. When she made her appearance she gave a piteous detail of the morning—how she had to do so many errands after the bread was all ready for baking, that she could not help it.

Her mistress said that was no excuse whatever, as she might have hurried more than she did and then the bread would have been sweet and good.

Mr. Makedoo looked frowningly at his wife and daughter. "Susan," said he to the former, "if Araminta had at least been taught to wait on herself a little, and give some slight assistance in the house, Kitty would not be thus imposed on; as it is you have absolutely ruined your child; yet if you would dress her less foolishly and expensively, you would then find yourself able to keep more help on your own account."

His wife put her laced pocket handkerchief to her eyes, and his daughter was looking for a convenient place to swoon; and for fear of another scene the unhappy husband and father left the apartment.

Mrs. Makedoo went below to give that lazy Kitty, as she termed her, a complete blowing up.

"It seems to me, Kitty, you complain a great deal about nothing—pray where did you live before you came here?"

The poor girl, being fairly roused, replied that she lived with Mrs. Harris, who was something like a lady, and never expected too much from her.

"I used to know her very well, pray why did you leave her?"

"Because her oldest daughter had left school and she said she wished her to learn to work; but while there was so much help in the house, she had'n't half a chance; so as Nancy, the other girl, had been there longer than I had, she sent me away with kind words and useful presents."

"I can't think," answered Mrs. Makedoo "that Mrs. Harris would do so ungentle a thing as to oblige her daughter to do housework; but I'll call there soon and find out for myself."

True to her word Mrs. Makedoo called to see Mrs. Harris, on the following Tuesday, and Lucy Harris, the eldest daughter, answered the bell; which somewhat shocked her ideas of propriety.

"Why Lucy dear," she said, "how flushed you look—have you fever, or what is the matter?"

Lucy, radiant with health and good humor, said she was entirely well, but had been ironing all the morning, and as Nancy was sweeping the third story she told her she would tend to the bell in her absence.

Mrs. Harris now entered the parlor and Lucy, after excusing herself, returned to her work.

"How do you do, my dear Susan," said Mrs. Harris cordially, extending her hand to her welcome guest.

"I'm very well I thank you, Mary."

"And how is Araminta and the children?"

"O, dear, the children are well, but troublesome as usual, though I don't know much about them. Araminta is often dull, and has no appetite at all. Poor thing, as Mrs. Chick said of old Dombey's first wife, I fear she will never be able to make an effort. 'Tis hardly worth while to ask after Lucy, she looks so very rosy, almost too much so to suit my taste; by the way, I heard from my Kitty that you had put her to work, and one reason for my calling was

to know the truth of it—have you really done such an out of the way thing?"

"I am very happy to answer in the affirmative, Susan; when she left school, her occupation seemed gone; she became listless and languid; her appetite left her, and in our anxiety we consulted a physician in regard to her health. He told us the best thing for her was daily and regular exercise though moderately at first until her strength could bear more. So, after Mr. Harris and myself had talked the matter over, I dismissed one of the girls and went hand in hand for awhile with Lucy to encourage her. She now makes all the beds in the house before breakfast, sweeps the chambers occasionally, always helps iron the clothes, and frequently assists in cooking; you must drink tea with us soon and taste some of her bread, it is so delicious."

"But don't she dress herself in her best, and walk out every day?—my Araminta could not exist without that."

"She is always neat in her dress, but seldom walks out merely for a promenade. She is interested in every household department, and has sufficient exercise in-doors for her health. Her appetite and spirits are both good, and we are glad that we had the firmness to make her useful and thereby happy; her needle, too, is not idle, as I am frequently indebted to her for much assistance with the children's garments."

"What will Araminta think of all this?"

said Mrs. Makedoo; "why, Mary, we only keep one girl, though I often think there's enough work in the house for two; but it never entered my head to call on my daughter for help. Dear me, she is the one most waited on in the family."

"I hope you will be encouraged, Susan, to do as I have done, and bestow a little of the care on her that your mother bestowed on you; for fashionable as you have become, you cannot disguise the truth that you were taught to work as well as myself. Do you not remember when we lived neighbors in the country, the many useful lessons our mothers gave us; and when our present husbands courted our favor, do you suppose they thought the less of us for being industrious?"

"It is different in a city, Mary."

"The difference, Susan, is only in our own minds, and arises from false pride. I have chosen to stick to first principles, believing it will save my child much unhappiness in future. The fate of nations depends in a great measure on a mother's training; and parents cannot be too much alive to their great responsibilities. I beg you will consider this subject deeply, and pray for right wisdom to direct you."

Mrs. Makedoo had listened in silence. Then her thoughts went back to her childhood's home, beautiful and refreshing to her memory, as to herself when her innocent thoughts and childish sports had made an Eden of that secluded spot: when the gay song of the early birds awakened her from health-breathing slumbers, and she arose with the dawn light-hearted and happy, to perform her daily duties; trifling they were, perhaps, in reality, but rendered important and regularly exacted by a mother anxious for her daughter's welfare, and ever watchful to direct her youthful footsteps in the way that brings peace here and happiness in the world to come; alas! alas, where stood she now? It seemed as though all those early lessons and sweet counsels had been buried in the grave of her departed mother. The rank weeds had come up and smothered the young buds of promise: how, thought she, have I fulfilled the trust toward the immortal soul committed to my care. The ways of high life in a fashionable city have blinded my judgement and better knowledge; my child has grown up beneath my eye ignorant of all that truly ennobles and exalts our natures—vanity and love of dress the only aim of her existence.

"'Tis too late now, Mary," said Mrs. Makedoo, as she arose in haste to take her departure; 'tis too late to undo the deep injury I have done my daughter; if she lives she will have plenty of trouble, like the rest of us; and in her hours of trial she will, perhaps, and justly too, blame her mother for not teaching her better how to meet and how to bear it. I will go home and talk to my husband; I know his heart will gladden at the prospect of a reform in this matter; he will encourage me to do what is yet in my power for Araminta—and I promise you, my dear Mary, to try and take the rest of my children in good season for their improvement."

Mothers, who read this, go ye and do likewise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMING THE RICH.—What consummate foolishness it is for a young man, or a young lady of moderate income to be always endeavoring to "make a show." We know individuals—you know such, good reader—who work hard, earn a pretty handsome livelihood, but spend all they can get, and more too, in endeavoring to live up to the style of their richer neighbors.

It is well enough for those who have ample means, to surround themselves with the elegancies of life, the luxuries even—those who by so doing do not run the risk of throwing the trouble of paying for them upon their creditors, but no man who has the best prospect of an adequate support through life, should spend his entire earnings in dress, in his housekeeping, or upon his table, else, when old age comes, like many who have followed the same course, he may find himself destitute of ordinary comforts, and dependent upon his neighbors or the public, even for the means of appeasing hunger.

Respect does not follow extravagance.—The man who takes care of his earnings is far more respectable than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady. Although she may spend her last dollar in the purchase of the new silk dress or the costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion as closely as does the fashionable belle, who has thousands at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she is richer than she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such young men as make good husbands, from her society than if she lived prudently and dressed plainly.

Portland Tribune.

While Raymond and Waring's Caravan was being exhibited in Philadelphia, a gawky, long-legged Jonathan, who had never "seen the elephant," either literally or metaphorically, was stalking along carelessly in the pavilion, alternately staring at the caged animals and craning a sheet of gingerbread into his mouth, when suddenly he came bump against Columbus.

"Thunder and spikes!" exclaimed he, staggering backwards about twenty paces, while his eyes stuck out like letters on a sign—"what dar'd critter with two tails have seg got here!"

BLIGHTED LOVE.—Few dreams outlive much of the world's strife, and shine so clearly to the last as the sad hollowed remembrance of blighted love. It brightens with the change of time—it is the fairest vision of life—a gleam from the spirit world of old times, a spell recalling and concentrating all the memories that shine like gems in the dark, shadowy coronet worn by the past. There is a religion in such chastened recollections.

SCRAPS.—A liar is a coward to man and a bravo to his God.

Content is natural wealth, and desire for luxury is artificial poverty.

Words are like arrows, and should not be shot at random.

Those who are of opinion that money will do everything, may be reasonably suspected of doing everything for money.

Keen glances of censure proceed generally from a dark involved temper, like flashes of lightning from a gloomy sky.

Whenever we buy or sell, let or hire, make a clean bargain of it, and never trust to "we sha'n't disagree about trifles."

Temporal crowns and kingdoms could not make a rest for saints. As they were not redeemed with so low a price, neither are they endowed with so low a nature.

It costs much more to be vicious than it does to be virtuous. It is a matter of economy to practise virtue in all things. One vice often costs more than ten virtues.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too.

DISCONTENT.—There is no more constant and deep source of misery than discontent. No matter what our circumstances may be, if we are discontented, all is misery, and an unfavorable aspect is thrown over every advantage and prospect.

MORAL COURAGE.—"Never be afraid to do right, because somebody will laugh at you. Never do wrong, because that same somebody will applaud you. Never be ashamed of an old hat, if it is well brushed, and the best you have."

BEULAH.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

THE CAPTURE OF MEXICO.—The following letter, which we copy from the *New York Courier & Enquirer*, gives a very intelligible account of the advances upon the city and the mode of its capture:—

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 23d, 1847.—The negotiations continued until the 21st, when Mr. Trist returned with the news that the Mexican government had rejected with scorn the propositions of the American commissioners, and at the same time General Scott discovered that the city was being fortified, in violation of the armistice. He gave Santa Anna till 12 M., the 27th, to recommence the negotiations and to atone for his breach of faith. But no apology came, and the time of action was at hand.

The key point of the enemy's line was a strong and apparently impregnable work on the top of a steep and rocky hill, about two miles from the city, and was called Chapultepec. It was commanded entirely by the little village of Tacubaya, where Gen. Scott's and Gen. Worth's headquarters were, as well as the road leading to the city and the aqueduct which supplies it with water. The hill was strongly fortified on all sides, and on the top was covered by massive stone buildings of the Mexican Military College. The sides of the hill were mined, and a thick and high stone wall ran round a great part of it. On the side of the hill farthest from the main road from Tacubaya to the city, was a foundry which was represented as being unprotected, but full of ammunition. It was therefore determined to carry it by the intention of storming Chapultepec on that side. The attack commenced early on the morning of the 25th, by a storming party of Worth's division, which was attacked so furiously, and received such a tremendous and unexpected fire of artillery, that they were obliged to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded lying upon the field. The Mexicans, after the retreat, came out and killed nearly all the wounded, among them three officers. The whole of Worth's division was then ordered up, as well as Caldwell's brigade, and after a furious and bloody fight of an hour, they finally drove the enemy out of their works with a loss of a thousand killed and wounded, besides, (as we afterwards learned) one hundred and two officers. The enemy's works were found to be much stronger than was expected, consisting of a regular field work surrounding a strong stone mill, which was filled with men, and which mounted ten pieces of artillery, principally four and eight pounders. The enemy who seemed to consider this the main attack on Chapultepec, fought with the most dogged obstinacy and courage, and returned no less than three times after they had been driven out. Our own loss, from the nature of the ground, was very great. Twenty-one officers were killed and wounded out of forty-three present, and nearly a hundred men. There were in the action only about 3500 of our troops, while the Mexican force is stated by themselves to have been about 10,000. The 8th infantry suffered greatly, and came out with only three officers. Lt. C. Morris behaved very gallantly but was so unfortunate as to be shot through the leg just above the ankle. Gen. Twiggs's division was not engaged in the battle of Molino del Rey, or King's Mill, as it is called. The mill was full of powder, and after the fight was over blew up by accident and killed Lieut. Armstrong, of the artillery. In all, this action cost us the lives of nine officers. Our division had been lying at the village of San Angel till the afternoon of the 23d, when word came to move up to Piedra, a little village about two miles from Chapultepec, as well as from the city. That night we arrived at Piedra, where we bivouacked. The next day the batteries, having been got into position at Tacubaya, for bombarding Chapultepec, commenced firing at daylight. We could see the whole of it from where we were, and a most splendid sight it was. Every ball went flashing through the air, and the enemy's shells tore up the ramparts, while their fire was scarcely less hot. It lasted all day and only ceased with daylight. In the afternoon a call was made for 250 picked men for the *fortuna hope*, to storm the next morning at daylight.

At daylight on the 13th, all were in expectation. At 6 A. M. the order came for Smith's brigade to march for Tacubaya. In ten minutes we were on the road all in a hurry for fear we might be too late. We got into the village and marched down to support Gen. Quitman on the road. The firing from the castle was very heavy as our column passed in the rear of our own batteries, but luckily it fell a few yards short. One by one, we crept through a ditch, which partially sheltered us until the two leading companies were ordered to deploy as skirmishers, when off we started across the open field and drove the enemy from behind a row of maguay plants, and took their place. We were then formed nearly as follows:—The stormers were in the road at the foot of the hill, on the right looking toward the city; on the right of the road in a ditch, partially sheltered from the enemy's fire, was Gen. Smith's brigade, while two of our companies were deployed in a ditch perpendicular to the road, and about one hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's batteries. Gen. Pillow's division attacked on the left of the hill opposite us. After about an hour's hard firing, the enemy began to slacken, and the word was given to charge. We rushed forward, and in three minutes we carried the first battery. The rifles entered the battery with the storming party, which was commanded by one of its Captains. We followed the fugitives close up to the aqueduct, and turning to the left clambered up the steep path to the castle. The enemy were running down in crowds, and the slaughter was tremendous in the road and orchard. Our men were infuriated by the conduct of the Mexicans at Molino del Rey, and took but few prisoners. The castle was completely torn to pieces. Nearly every part of the interior of our shot, while the pavements and fortifications were completely torn up by the shells. I am afraid the prosperity of the Mexican Military Academy has been seriously checked. In it were crowds of prisoners of every rank and color, among whom were fifty general officers, and about an hundred cadets. The latter were pretty little fellows, from ten to sixteen years of age. Several of them were killed fighting like demons, and indeed they showed an example of courage worthy of imitation by some of their superiors in rank.

Leaving this captured fortress with the stars and stripes waving over it a hundred places, we prepared for the pursuit. The road leading from Chapultepec to the capital is a perfectly straight and broad carriage way, in the centre of which runs the aqueduct that supplies the city with water. It is supported upon stone arches of about 8 feet span and height; the bottom of which are about a foot higher than the road. Smith's brigade was intended as a support to Quitman's division, but it formed so quickly that it became the attacking party, instead of the reserve, and dashed up the road in full pursuit. The enemy soon commenced a heavy fire upon us from a strong battery across the road and death again found us, after it seemed to have left us for the day. At last we crawled up close to the battery and our death dealing rifles told with fearful effect. Closer and closer, from arch to arch, we crept, until "forward, Rifles!" brought out every man with a yell, and the battery was ours. A gun commenced our slow and deadly march as we gradually approached the *garrita* or gate of the city, the enemy retreating slowly before us. As soon as they crossed the gate a tremendous fire of artillery opened upon us from both sides of the aqueduct as well as from two flanking batteries on both sides of the road. Here our loss was very great; slowly creeping from the arch to arch, we lost many men by the fire from the front, while the first from flanking batteries coming through the arches killed many who were safe from that in front. About noon we got close up to the *garrita* and the enemy's fire being partly silenced by our artillery in the road, and thus being driven out of the cross battery on the left, we once more gave the rifle yell and charged the *garrita*. Again we were

first and at twenty minutes past one on the 13th of September the regiment entered the city of Mexico. But our work was not yet ended. Directly in front was still another battery with flanking batteries as before. Our regiment again went forward and assisted by some others we occupied a house and some of the arches and not only kept them off but repelled four attempts at charges which they made. Meanwhile we had constructed a battery of sand bags at the *garrita* and kept up a sharp fire in front. Towards dark those in front were recalled and all retired behind the battery. That night the battery was completed, and the men slept on their arms in the arches of the aqueduct.

So much for one column of the army. Immediately after the fall of Chapultepec, Gen. Worth's division filed round to the left and took the road to the gate of San Cosmo. This he soon reached with but little resistance to his progress, and establishing his batteries, he fired upon the rear of the citadel, and thus partially diverted their fire from us. He entered the city late in the afternoon, some time after us. All night we lay there, cold and hungry, but ready for the next day's work. During the night two commissioners came in, who said that Santa Anna and his army had evacuated the city; that it was at our mercy, and that no further resistance would be offered to our entrance. The next morning at daylight, we formed at the *garrita* and marched into the main plaza in front of the Cathedral and the palace; and at 7 o'clock, P. M. on the 15th of September, 1847, the "Stars and Stripes" floated over the Halls of the Montezumas. Gen. Worth's division arrived about an hour later, and took possession of the Alameda. About 9 o'clock a tremendous hurrah broke from a corner of the plaza, and in a few minutes were seen the towering plumes and commanding form of our gallant old hero, Gen. Scott, escorted by the Indiana dragoons. The heart-felt welcome that came from our little band, was such as Montezuma's Hall had never heard, and must have deeply affected the General. Well they might, for of the 10,000 gallant spirits that welcomed him at Puebla, scarcely 7000 were left. The bloody fields of Contreras, Churubusco, San Antonio, El Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the *Garrita*, had laid low 3000 of our gallant army, and filled with grief and sorrow the hearts of all the rest.

Gen. Scott entered the Palace, and we kept quiet possession of the Plaza. But some random firing began to be heard in different parts of the city, and the whistling of balls became again the music for the day. The mob of the city had risen, and from every house top and door, from behind walls and windows the cowardly lepers fired down upon our men in impotent revenge. The firing soon became sharper, and many of our men were wounded in the Plaza. Some of them were sent out as skirmishers, and the firing became general; cannon were placed at the corners of the streets leading into the Plaza, and we soon cleared them with grape and canister. Many houses were broken open to get at the house tops, and a great many were plundered by the very men who were firing upon us, and of course it was all laid to us. Some fifty or sixty of their men were killed in a single house, and though they wounded a good many of ours, we killed five for one. This lasted till dark, when we were marched into the yard and quartered there for the night, leaving the Artillery to guard the Plaza.

MEXICO, SEPT. 17.—The Mexican loss it is impossible to ascertain, but it has been immense. Among the killed at Chapultepec were Gen. Juan Nepomuceno Perez, Col. Juan Cano, a distinguished officer of engineers, and Lt. Lucien Calve, one of General Bravo's aids.

Gen. Saldana was badly wounded, as were many other distinguished officers.—Five generals, three colonels, seven lieutenants, and near one hundred majors, captains and lieutenants were taken prisoners, together with eight hundred or more rank and file. At the *garritas* of Belen and San Cosme many officers were killed or wounded, but their names are not known.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.—All of our wounded have been brought in from Mexico and other places, and have been made as comfortable as circumstances would admit. Chapultepec is still held by our troops, but all the other points have been deserted, and the main body of the men are quartered within the limits of the city.

The city is rapidly becoming Americanized. The posters announce a bull fight, a circus, a theatre, and even an Italian opera as shortly to be produced.

The *N. O. Delta* gives a full list of the killed, wounded, and missing in the battles before the city. It makes three columns in small type; the recapitulation is as follows:—

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Gen. Worth's division	140	766	27
Gen. Twiggs's division	38	194	10
Gen. Pillow's division	21	111	10
Gen. Quitman's division	41	287	00
Total killed, wounded, and missing	1628		

NEW ENGLAND REGIMENT.—The following is the list of killed and wounded of the 9th or N. E. regiment in the taking of Chapultepec and capture of the city of Mexico:—

KILLED.—Col. T. B. Ransom, Serg't Geo. C. Spencer, Corp'l John Bailenau, Geo. E. Barnes, Privates Foster, Edson, John Dorset, George Ball.

WOUNDED.—Musician George W. King, slightly; Privates E. T. Pike, CHARLES B. HORSEWELL, Clark H. Green, Wm. March, James Mohan, Pat'k Connors, Wm. Welsh, Rob't M. Brown, N. W. King, Ben' J. Osgood, N. G. Shett, severely; WILLIAM H. WHITE, H. B. Stone, Chas. Twist, John Welston, John S. Lock, Isaac Ware, A. Noyce, W. A. Brown, J. Moody, J. Bridges, slightly.

The *American Star*, published at the capital, gives Gen. Scott's orders for protecting religious ceremonies and private houses and property, under Gen. Quitman's police regulations.

Gen. Quitman had caused all the churches to be opened in the capital, and a deputation of merchants had requested Gen. Scott to employ all possible means for reopening communications with the coast.—He replied that he would immediately apply himself assiduously to this object, and hoped to succeed.

The *Star* says, at the latest accounts the Mexican army was slowly wending its way toward Queretaro. They number less than 3000 men, under the command of Herrera.

The accounts published by the *Star* of the outrages of the guerrillas in Puebla and other cities, and upon their own countrymen, are deplorable. The whole male population of Mexico appears to be fast relapsing into a state of brigandage.

Mr. Kendall of the *Picayune* was wounded in the knee slightly.

At the last accounts the City of Mexico was in complete and quiet possession of our army: General Quitman was Governor; Captain Charles Naylor, from Pennsylvania sub-commander of the National Palace, and Captain Robert Allan post quarter-master. Col. T. S. Belton was Lieutenant Governor of the city.

DESERTERS.—The total number of deserters hung at San Angel and Mixcoac was fifty. They were compelled to stand upon the gallows until the flag they had deserted was flying from Chapultepec, and were then all swung off at the same time. Not one of them complained that his fate was undeserved. Riley was not hung, because he deserted before the war, but received fifty lashes, and was branded with the letter D.

According to the *Monitor Republicano*, of Sept. 27, it was intimated by the civic authorities to Gen. Scott on the 25th that the contribution of \$150,000 levied upon the population was ready for him. The amount was raised by a loan, so as not farther to distress the inhabitants.

The *Washington Union* publishes the following extract of a letter from Colonel Hughes, dated at the National Bridge the 30th Sept., 1847.

"You are aware that I had taken possession of this important place with about 400 men, against a very superior force, ten days before Gen. Lane reached us with his 1,600 men.

"I have completely broken up the nest of murderous banditti here, so that any individual may travel between it and Vera Cruz with impunity. On arriving at this post, my feelings were greatly outraged at the barbarity of the Mexican guerrillas, who have so long infested the route. The soldiers who had loitered on the road behind the train had been savagely murdered, stripped naked, brutally mutilated and exposed; and the remains of one of our officers had been exhumed from the grave, and torn limb from limb—food for wolves. I determined to teach these people a lesson, which I believe has been a salutary one. I have shot several, who were identified as having acted with the guerrillas, and have burnt every house within ten miles round, in which public property, plundered from our trains, was discovered. We found knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, oats, quartermasters' wagons, sperm candles, soldiers' clothing, caps with the names of soldiers in them, boxes of medicine belonging to the medical department, and United States ammunition—everything indicating a depot of banditti. We have also discovered and destroyed their places of rendezvous. In no case have quiet and peaceable people—men, women, or children—been disturbed. The result is, that the fellows are panic struck, and have taken themselves off—not a single shot having been fired into my camp. A few still linger about but rarely show themselves. Two of them attacked one of my men, by the name of Watts, of Washington city, a few days ago, both mounted and armed.—He killed one, from whose body he took a U. S. dragon sword and belt; the other he charged upon with his bayonet (after receiving the fire of his escopet) and wounded; but the dog escaped."

The *Union* also publishes extracts of a letter from Jno. R. Kenley, (same place and date as above,) to Major Thomas, adjutant general's office, Washington.

"The British *Courier* from the city of Mexico arrived to day, and we are informed that he saw Santa Anna in Puebla; that Col. Childs had possession of the surrounding heights, and, if provisioned could hold his own, as he had plenty of water. He (the courier) was loth to speak on the subject, and I cannot give you any farther particulars of the state of our force at Puebla."

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ.—Reports received at the Adjutant General's office last evening, from the commanding officer at Vera Cruz, state the arrival there, from the 2d to the 6th of October, of fresh troops to the number of 2000 and upward, including a portion of Brigadier General Cushing's brigade from the Rio Grande; besides two companies of the 11th infantry, over one hundred strong, which had been some time detained by Col. Gates at Tampico. In addition to the above, Col. Hays's companies of Texas mounted volunteers, of which the strength is not known, were just arriving from the Brazos.

Since Brigadier General Pierce's departure with his brigade from Vera Cruz for Major General Scott's headquarters, July 14th, six thousand troops and upward are officially reported to have arrived at the former place, inclusive of October 6th, since which date, other and numerous reinforcements have been rapidly concentrated there and moving forward on the route to the city of Mexico.—*Washington Union*.

No DESPATCHES have been received from General Scott, descriptive of the late stirring events, and, indeed, no letter from the General since the 4th of June. Either they have been intercepted, or they have been withheld, from the apprehension of their falling into the hands of the guerrillas. Gen. Scott has been instructed to open the road, for the purpose of transmitting his despatches. Letters from Gen. Taylor's camp say nothing of Urra's invasion.

Washington Union, 25th.

Gen. Scott furnished Santa Anna's wife with an escort to take her out of the city.

A general subscription of the citizens of South Carolina, not to exceed \$1 each, is to take place for the support of the family of the late Col. Butler, in honorable competency.

The *Vera Cruz. Genius of Liberty* says Gen. Scott returned his sword to his prisoner, Gen. Bravo, and that he has retired into the interior.

BY THE MAIL.

A letter in the *N. O. La Patria*, dated at Vera Cruz on the 2d Oct. says:—

"The sovereign Congress will meet at Queretaro on the 5th inst., at which date the new President *ad interim* Senor Pena y Pena is to be there. He has appointed Senor Don Luis de la Rosa as his minister of home and foreign relations. It is generally believed that the individuals who will compose the cabinet of Senor Pena y Pena are decided advocates for peace; and, in fact, it would not be strange, if they were to enter into negotiations with Mr. Trist, yielding by necessity, to the demands of the American envoy."

NEW ORLEANS.—It is stated that the losses to the banks of New Orleans, by the foreign failures, consist only of some \$50,000 of returned bills on Prime, Ward & Co. to the bank of Louisiana, and £6000 of the State Bank running on Reid, Irvine & Co. in London. The leading private bankers of the city are only jeopardized to the extent of £600.

From the Boston Post of Friday.

ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN MR. JOHN B. GOUGH.—Faneuil Hall was the scene of some very disorderly proceedings last night.

The use of the Hall had been granted to the Boston Total Abstinence Society, for the purpose of an address by Mr. Gough. Mr. Grant, as president of the society, took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Fuller opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Gough then ascended the platform and commenced his address, but was soon interrupted by cries of "Organize!"—"Organize!"—"Peter Brigham!"—"Peter Brigham!" &c. &c. A knot of persons, bent on mischief, forced themselves on the platform, and attempted to get possession of the chairs.

The officers of the meeting resisted the intrusion, and in the melee that ensued Mr. Gough was struck over the head with a chair, constable Ellis was thrown or rather swept off the platform, a pitcher was broke, and the fragments used as missiles; one man was cut in the face by a piece of the pitcher, two of the intruders on the platform were knocked off to the right and left by a stout man, who came to the defence of the officers of the meeting, and blows became general, as far as it was possible to deal them upon so small a field, until Mr. Taylor, the superintendent, shut off the gas. During the height of the uproar, two intoxicated men were forced upon the platform by their companions, who seemed to regard the exhibition as a capital joke.

In the meantime notice had been sent to the office of the city marshal, who lost no time in repairing to the scene with a full force of police. When he reached the hall, the principal friends and opponents of the meeting were all huddled and jammed together on and about the platform, but were not engaged in actual conflict. The arrival of the police was received by loud cheers, and they soon opened a lane to the platform, took possession of it, drove down all who had no right there, and restored the officers of the meeting to their places.

The gas was then let on, Mr. Grant took his seat on the platform, and Mr. Gough resumed his remarks, but not without repeated interruptions, coming apparently, however, from but few persons. In the course of five minutes he silenced the opposition, and, after speaking fifteen minutes, sat down. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, whose appearance revived the spirit of misrule for a short time, but he succeeded in obtaining a hearing. Mr. Gough again took the stand, and was listened to attentively to the end of his discourse.

Mr. Grant made some remarks after Mr. Gough sat down, and announced that Mr. G. would speak again at the Tremont Temple on Sunday evening. The lights were now lowered, and the police proceeded to close the hall, which was done without any trouble.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA.—Bishop Johns of Virginia, related the following in the General Episcopal Convention in New York last week:

"At a recent meeting of the Bible Society for Virginia, it was reported that there are 16,000 families without the word of God. He knew of more than one county where there was no edifice to the worship of God, and no minister of any denomination whatever. The depth of their ignorance was amazing. A minister was summoned to attend the couch of a dying man, and on examining him as to his religious faith, found that he had never even heard of Jesus Christ, but as an oath. Nor was this a solitary case. Two females were called to testify in court on an important business. On questioning them, previous to swearing them, it was ascertained to the astonishment of both judge and jury that they had never heard of either the Bible or of God!"

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

The ten mile foot race for \$200 was won on Saturday last by Charles Simon, alias Smoke, a Cattaraugus Indian. The competitors were Gildersleeve, John Canada, John Armstrong and Charles Simon, or Smoke, Steeprock not appearing on the ground. The first mile was made in 5 minutes, 25 seconds—Gildersleeve keeping the lead. The running was about the same until the first quarter of the eighth mile, when Simon darted ahead of Gildersleeve and was followed by Armstrong and Canada, leading Gildersleeve 28 seconds, and accomplishing the mile in 5 minutes 32 seconds. On the ninth mile the Indians had it all their own way, the strife being between Canada and Simon. The tenth mile was made in 5 minutes 30 second, Simon leading Canada about four yards and Armstrong some six yards behind.—Whole time of running, 58 minutes 17 seconds. Gildersleeve succeeded in getting in two seconds before the expiration of the hour.

THE WATERVILLE MURDER.—On the 13th inst., Marshal Tukey received a letter from the Attorney General of Maine, informing him that Dr. V. P. Coolidge, had been arrested as the supposed murderer of Mr. Edward Mathews, and circumstances led to the belief that *poison* had been used in effecting the foul deed. This belief it seems was confirmed by finding among the papers of Dr. Coolidge, a bill from Joseph Burnett, of this city, dated September 21, 1847, for one ounce of "Concentrated Hydrocyanic Acid." Suspecting that the doctor had sent a special order for this deadly poison, the Attorney General requested the Marshal to procure, if possible, that order. In pursuance of this order the Marshal called upon Mr. Burnett, and making known his business, was informed that his orders for medicines, &c. were not kept on file, and that in all probability the paper in question was either destroyed or had been swept up, together with other rubbish, and placed in the cellar. Upon this, officer Hopkins and Philbrick were dispatched to the cellar, with orders to make a careful search for the document. After working some three hours, and overhauling a large mass of papers and sweepings of the store, they found the very letter of which they were in pursuit. It was dated Waterville, September 19, 1847. After alluding to some professional matters and orders, not connected with the case in question, the doctor in his letter says: "Also, I wish you to send by Express the rest of those tubes. 1 oz. Hydrocyanic Acid, strong as it can be; 1 bottle of Cologne—Opt; 1 lb. Tinct. Muriate of Iron. Also, new preparations that will be worthy of trial."

Yours respectfully, V. T. COOLIDGE.

To the bill from Mr. Burnett, was appended a note, stating that the Hydrocyanic Acid was of the strongest kind, and great care should be used in administering it. The letter of course was immediately forwarded as requested.—*Boston Journal*.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident happened last Tuesday to Mr. Moody Cheney, of Byfield. He was descending a hill with a wagon load of apples, sitting on a seat above them, which moved out of its place and threw him forward, when one foot caught between the whiffletree and the cross-piece behind, where he was held fast.

The horse took fright and ran some distance, Mr. Cheney's other leg dangling all the while about the wheel. His limb was shockingly bruised; the hip bone was broken and crushed inwards; and it is feared he may not recover. His son and another boy fell under the wagon at the same time, but escaped without injury.

Georgetown Watchtower.

The particulars of the shocking tragedy at Sparta, of which we have published a brief notice, are thus related in the *Sussex Herald*:

On Saturday evening last, Thomas Dean of Sparta was badly shot in the face and head by a pistol in the hands of Stephen Chedester, so that his life is despaired of. It seems that during the day Dean, who is a laboring man, had been engaged in threshing buck wheat for Chedester, and upon returning to the house in the evening Chedester began to quarrel with his wife, breaking the dishes, and burning the table, when Dean interfered to prevent his violence.—Chedester then turned upon Dean, and began to beat him, but Dean proved to be more than a match for him. Chedester then attempted to shoot Dean with a gun, which he snapped twice at him without effect. Thus foiled in his attempts to injure him, Chedester left the house and proceeded to Sparta, about a mile distant, where he procured a pistol, and meeting with Dean in the neighborhood of John Woodruff's on his road homeward, with his pistol loaded, shot him in the face, the whole charge taking effect, literally tearing out the eyes, nose and teeth of poor unfortunate Dean, and so badly injuring him that it is supposed he cannot live. Chedester then attempted to make his escape, but was arrested a short distance from where the last act in this bloody affray occurred, and is now in the Belvidere prison. Dean is a laboring man with a wife and seven children. Chedester has a wife and one child. They were both close neighbors, and had formerly been on good terms.

SUDDEN AND SHOCKING DEATH.—We are sorry to learn that a German, named Sufferline, a baker residing in the Western part of this city, came to his death, on Friday last, under the following distressing circumstances. The unfortunate man, having had a new oven erected on his premises, had gone into it to take away the dirt and rubbish. While so doing the brick work gave way, fell upon his body, and suffocated the poor man almost instantaneously. He has left a wife and child to lament his loss.—*Nat. Intel., Monday*.

ACCIDENT AT CHELSEA FERRY.—About a quarter before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Chelsea ferry-boat was entering the slip on the Chelsea side, a horse attached to a wagon loaded with various kinds of rich goods, principally silks and satins, became frightened at the sound of the bell, and leaped against the guard chain with so much force as to straighten out a hook, and was precipitated overboard, together with the load, valued at about \$6,000. We learn that the property belonged to Mr. Sherman White, a merchant of New Bedford, who is in the practice of supplying several traders at Chelsea, with goods.—The horse was drowned and the wagon lost, but about \$5,000 worth of goods have been recovered, somewhat damaged by water, among which was a lot of gold and silver bowed spectacles, gold and silver pencil cases, and other articles of jewelry, which were packed in a case of dry goods. This lot is valued at \$1000.—*Bost. Jour.*

SUSPECTED POISONING.—Francis Bruggman, a druggist in Sandusky, (O.) has been arrested on a charge of murder, by administering poison to Conrad Alder, his partner in business. Bruggman and Alder were foreigners, and had recently removed to Sandusky.

DEATH OF MR. WENTWORTH.—We learn that our neighbor Mr. James Wentworth, of the firm of Dutton & Wentworth, publishers of the Transcript, died at his residence in High street, on Sunday morning. He has been confined to the house for some weeks with a disease—enlargement of the heart—from which it was feared that he would never recover. He leaves an unblemished reputation, and his family and surviving partner meet with the warm sympathy of a numerous circle of attached friends.—*Boston Courier*.

ACCIDENT AT THE FAIR.—A little girl was badly injured at the fair of the American Institute. One of her hands was caught in some machinery and crushed. The fair was kept open one day for her benefit, and the net receipts, about \$760, with a considerable amount of private subscription, are to be invested for her education and support.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—Catherine Wagner of Canajoharie county, New-York, has recovered \$2000 damages from Stephen Fox, in an action for slander or libel. The circumstances were of so aggravating a character that the jury did not award a tenth of what the fellow ought to pay.

CONVERSION OF PROFESSOR ALLEN.—Rev. George Allen, A. M., a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, renounced the ministry a few days ago and publicly conformed to the Roman Catholic communion. Professor Allen was for many years president of Newark College, Delaware, and presided over its affairs with distinguished ability. For the last two years he has been connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and is at this time professor of Latin and Greek, and secretary of the faculty.—*Phil. Sun*.

Count Montesquieu, who recently committed suicide in Paris, is the same individual who, about twenty years since, played cards at a party given by Prince Pozza di Borgo, then Russian ambassador, and lost 1,800,000 francs (\$350,000.) The money was paid by Gen. Peyron, his father-in-law.

A MISERLY WASHER-WOMAN.—In the Police Court yesterday afternoon Constable Davis procured a search warrant, for the purpose of searching for stolen goods, in the house of an elderly woman, living on Ann street, South Boston. A daughter of this woman had been previously arrested, charged with stealing a bank bill and several small articles of clothing, from a house in Eliot street, where she was a servant. The girl represented her mother as a hard-working woman, who was obliged to take in washing in order to live from day to day. Upon searching a chest in the house a garment was found and identified as part of the stolen property, and in the same chest were also found some thirty small packages of specie, one of which contained forty-nine sovereigns. Others contained quarter-eagles, dollars, halves, quarters, ten and five-cent pieces, and in some of these packages were also found very small wads of paper. As these appeared to be done up very compactly, and in the smallest possible compass, curiosity induced the officer to carefully unroll one of them, and to his surprise he found it to contain a five dollar bill. The whole amount of money found in the chest was over \$600, but how long it had been accumulating is not known. If it was honestly earned at the wash-tub, it must have cost many hard rubs.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last the jewelry store of Messrs. N. Olmsted & Son was broken open and robbed of nearly all his stock in trade, to the amount of three thousand dollars. In the lot were twenty gold watches, thirty silver ones, forty sets of silver spoons, pencils and rings innumerable;—in short, nearly all the jewelry of the establishment.

This atrocious robbery nearly breaks up the business of one of our most worthy and industrious citizens. It becomes every man to lend his hearty co-operation, to recover the stolen property.

P. S.—Since penning the above we learn that the "Vesper," a small cabin sail boat which was stolen from New York and brought and left at the wharf in this city, about three weeks since, was again taken on Saturday night. It is probable these daring rogues took passage in her. A vessel lying at Long Wharf was also robbed at the same time.—*New Hav. Herald*.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—In the Royal Library of Paris is a written contract, drawn up in 1297, between two persons of noble birth in Armagnac. The document bound the husband and wife to faithful wedlock for seven years. It stipulated that the parties should have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but if not, the children were to be equally divided, and if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

There is, in the same alcove of the Library, a contract between Saint Bernard of the Diocese of Rheims and the Seigneur of Chatillon, by which the saint binds himself to give the said nobleman the same number of acres of land in Heaven as the Church receives of him on earth.

Home Journal.

An examination was had before Esquire Kretschmar on Saturday afternoon, in which the state was plaintiff, and Mr. W. S. Davis and Mrs. E. Barada were defendants. Mrs. B. who is most respectably connected, left her husband and eloped with Mr. D. for the third time, six or eight weeks since. The parties were found in open adultery—examined before the justice, and each held to bail in the sum of \$500 for their appearance at the next term of the criminal court.—*St. Louis Union*, 18.

The beautiful hacienda of Santa Anna, near Cerro Gordo, has been burnt by Capt. Lewis of the mounted Louisiana volunteers.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1847.

General Assembly.

The Legislature of this State met at South Kingstown, on Monday last agreeably to their adjournment, a quorum was not formed until Tuesday, the following account of their proceedings is taken from the *Providence Journal*:-

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 26. MORNING.—Senate.—The Governor communicated a remonstrance of Wilkins Updike against the election of Benjamin B. Thurston. Read and sent to the House. The docket of unfinished business was called over.

Mr. Potter presented an Act in Amendment of an Act prescribing forms of writs. Read a first time and referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.—House.—The House invited the Senate to join it for the purpose of opening the session with prayer.

Petition of certain citizens of Bristol, praying for the passage of a law securing to children employed in manufactories the advantages of attending school part of each year. Referred to Committee on Education.

A message was received from the Senate containing the remonstrance of Wilkins Updike against the election of Benjamin B. Thurston, and a communication from the Governor declining to count the votes as authorized by the law ordering the election. [The law leaves it optional with the Governor to count the votes or to refer them to the General Assembly.]

The docket of unfinished business was taken up.

Petitions of Cornelius Bailey *et al*, for the passage of an act for the regulation of fishery in the town of Little Compton; of David Melville, relative to law directing descent of intestate estates; and of same, for revision of law relative to Courts of Probate. Petitioners had leave to withdraw.

Petition of Dexter Ballou and others, for incorporation of a small part of the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, to be called Woonsocket. Continued to next session. Resolution relative to superintendence by the Sheriff of the Providence County Jail. Stricken from the docket.

Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for attachment upon *mesne* process. Continued to next session.

Report of the Committee on Ferries.—Stricken from the docket.

The remainder of the docket of a public nature was passed for the present.

DOCKET OF PRIVATE PETITIONS.

Petition of Obed Paine and others, for charter of Free Will Baptist Church in Smithfield. Petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Petition of Robert Lapham and others, respecting Valley Falls Bridge; of Amos Whitford, for release from fine; of Charles Munro, for release from fine and costs; of John Easterbrook, for release from fine and costs. Dismissed.

Petition of Martha Howell and others in relation to Blackstone Canal; of Woonsocket Company vs. Blackstone Canal; of the Stockholders of Blackstone Canal, for additional act of incorporation. Continued.

Petition of Simon J. Hicks, for commutation of sentence.

Mr. Ames moved that the petition be dismissed, as the prisoner had escaped.

Mr. Ballou thought it should be passed for the present.

Mr. Hidden said that there seemed to be a diversity of opinion among legal gentlemen as to the power of the Supreme Court to remand Hicks, and he wished that the petition be passed for the present.

It was so passed.

Petition of John G. Weaver, for sale of real estate. Petitioner has leave to withdraw.

All other petitions of a private nature on the docket of unfinished business were passed for the present.

Petition of Joseph Hishman, for license to peddle. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Report and accounts of John B. Herreshoff, Treasurer of the Providence and Washington Bridge. Received and referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hidden introduced a bill in amendment of an act relating to theatrical exhibitions and other places of amusement, received and passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petition of Patrick and Mary McGill, for the liberation of Jeremiah McGill. Referred to Committee on Convicts' Petitions.

Petition of Richard Waterman and others for acts of incorporation. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Alexander Barker, for remission of penalty. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petitions of Abraham Ingraham and William Openshaw, for liberty to hold real estate. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate was invited to join the House tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, in Grand Committee, to appoint a committee to count the votes for Representative in the Western District.

Sundry accounts were received and referred.

Report of New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. Read and communicated to the Senate.

Petition of Edward S. Wilkinson, Agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike

Road, for a revision of said road. Received and resolution passed accordingly.

Petition of Sarah Ann Burrows, for sale of real estate. Referred to Committee on Real Estate.

Petition of Wm. S. Peckham vs. Elizabeth Peckham, for leave to file petition for divorce. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of Jesse Beals, guardian, for sale of real estate. Referred to Committee on Real Estate.

Report of General Treasurer received and referred.

Thursday morning next, at ten o'clock, is assigned as the time for the trial of the docket of private petition. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—House.—Petition of Samuel Primus, of the Narragansett Tribe, for the sale of land. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs. Petition of Abigail Crandall, one of the Narragansett Tribe, for the sale of land. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Cranston moved that the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be granted to Mr. Whitney, on the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of hearing his views on the Oregon Railroad, and that the Senate be invited to attend.—Carried.

Several Bank returns were received. Adjourned.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

MORNING.—Senate.—The Governor communicated resolutions of Connecticut, relative to the projected railroad to the Pacific. Also, resolutions protesting against the purchase or acquisition of Mexican territory for admission of slavery, &c., and relative to the war. Read and sent to the House.

The Senate concurred in several votes of the House.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill in amendment of an Act imposing a duty on licensed persons.

The Senate joined the House in Grand Committee.

MORNING.—House.—Petition of McNeal Corporation, for amendment of charter.—Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Ashland Company, for amendment of charter. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Coomer Haile *et al*, to be set off from the town of Bristol and to be annexed to the town of Warren. Received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

An Act in relation to the support of the poor and custody of dangerous insane persons. Read and passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petition of John Webb for liberation of James H. Webb. Referred to Committee on Convicts' Petitions.

Petition of New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, to increase loan. Granted and act passed.

An Act in amendment of an Act relating to theatrical exhibitions and other places of amusement. Read a second time and passed.

Petition of Hugh Byron, to hold real estate. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Communication from General Treasurer in relation to North Kingstown Bank.—Referred to Committee on Finance.

Communication from the State of Connecticut, relative to the annexation of additional territory, and to the proposed railroad to the Pacific.

Petition of Hugh McLeer, for liberation. Referred to Committee on Convicts' Petitions.

Communication from W. Sayles, President of Pascoag Bank. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of inhabitants of Valley Falls, for Act of Incorporation. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of sundry citizens of the town of Newport, relative to wind-mills. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of Julia M. Peckham, for power to make a will. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate joined the House for the purpose of appointing a Committee to count the votes for Representative to Congress from the Western District, and for transacting such other business as might come before the two Houses.

Zuriah Potter was elected Public Notary for the County of Providence, and John G. Perry for the County of Washington.

The following persons were elected Justices of the Peace for the following towns respectively:

Newport—Augustus Bush.

Portsmouth—Borden Chase.

Burrillville—Duty Smith, Delvet C. Remington, Daniel S. Mowry.

The Grand Committee rose and the two Houses separated.

HOUSE.—Account of Wm. P. Blodget, against the State. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cranston presented certain resolutions in favor of the proposition of Asa Whitney, Esq., for railroad to the Pacific, and instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give the proposition their support.

Petition of Peleg Aborn and others, for an Act to prevent manhadden fish and other fish being spread upon the land and to remain uncovered with earth in the vicinity of highways and dwellings. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

AFTERNOON.—Senate.—The Senate concurred in several votes of the House.

Mr. Potter presented a bill in amendment of Act regulating proceedings in Courts. Read twice and passed.

Petition of sundry citizens of County of Newport, relative to wind-mills. Continued with order of notice.

Petition of Simon P. Hicks, for commutation of sentence. Continued.

The Senate was invited to join the House for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to count votes for Representative to Congress in the Western District.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.—The Committee appointed to count the votes for a Representative, reported that the

Whole number of votes cast is 4831 Benjamin B. Thurston has 2415 Wilkins Updike has 2350

Scattering. 66 Benjamin B. Thurston was declared elected.

The Grand Committee rose and the Senate retired.

BUTLER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

It will be seen by advertisement in the *Providence Journal* that this institution will be open to receive patients on the 1st of next month, and that the price of admission for all persons placed there at the public expense is fixed at two dollars per week. The Building is constructed and furnished in a style as regards durability, beauty of architecture, and all the accommodations adapted to the objects of its erection, in a manner perhaps not equalled and certainly not surpassed by any similar institution in the world, and the superintendence and attendance will undoubtedly be of the most efficient character.

The immediate benefactors and executors of this noble charity have faithfully and effectually fulfilled their duties so far as regards providing all the necessary accommodations for an unfortunate class who have until recently been most shamefully neglected by nearly the whole of Christendom. Its future usefulness must depend upon the patronage of the public, and it is to be hoped that all of those who feel it incumbent on them to practice as well as to preach the precepts of Christianity, will exert themselves to cause such of the unhappy inmates of our Town Asylums as labor under that most afflictive dispensation, the loss of reason, to be placed in this asylum.

Although no Christians of the present day may be found who possess the purity of heart, fullness of faith in God, and child-like confidence in his love, necessary to heal the infirmities of their fellow-creatures by a simple heartfelt appeal to the author of all good—our Father in Heaven, whose power is only transcended by his Love—Still they may in a great degree assist in producing such results by the use of secondary means, and it is believed that none will be more effectual for the restoration of the insane than those which will be found combined within the precincts of the Butler Hospital.

Should the city of Providence and the town of Newport promptly decide to place all their insane now supported at the public charge in the institution—their example would doubtless be followed by most towns in the State—and numbers of wretched beings who would otherwise remain a charge on the public for many many years, will, if placed there, shortly return to their homes—restored to reason—and prove a benefit rather than a burden to the State.

Com.

THE CHINESE JUNK.—This outlandish craft arrived in our harbor on Sunday last from New York, on her way to Boston. Since her arrival she has been exhibited for several days to the public at 25 cents each, but does not appear to have excited much curiosity, and the number of visitors are said to be small.

MR. HAZARD'S ADDRESS.—We announced, a few days since, that at the request of several citizens of South Kingstown, Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., was preparing an Address upon the life, character and writings of the late Chief Justice Durfee, to be delivered at Kingston on Wednesday of next week. We are now requested to state that the Address will not be delivered, Mr. Hazard having accepted an invitation from the Rhode Island Historical Society to deliver the annual Discourse before that Society, in this city, during the session of the General Assembly in January next.

Prov. Journal.

A PROCLAMATION.

—BY—

ELISHA HARRIS.

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In conformity with ancient and venerated usage, I hereby appoint THURSDAY, the Twenty-Fifth Day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise; and I recommend to the good people of the State; that on that day, abstaining from their usual avocations, they assemble in the Temple and around their altars consecrated to the worship of God the Father of all, and forgetting the cares of life, devote its hours to a grateful recollection of the blessings which have crowned the passing year—in that we have been so highly favored in the health of our towns and villages—in the success of individual and collective enterprise—in the harvest which has been garnered—in the diffusion of public and private instruction—and, as I trust, in a growing reverence for the principles of morality and religion.

And when with united voices and exulting hearts we remember the multiplied gifts of a bountiful Father, let us not be forgetful of our manifold offences, but humbly acknowledge, and ask His forgiveness thereof: And especially, while we lament the causes and calamities of the war in which our country is unhappily involved with a neighboring Republic, let us implore our Heavenly Father that He would stay the arm of destruction, and among the elements of strife diffuse the subduing influences of Peace.

Finally, in all seasons, and under all circumstances, whether prosperous or adverse, let us feel our dependence upon God, cultivate a spirit of obedience to His Laws and gratitude for His Bounties.

Given under my hand and the seal of said State this twentieth day of October, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of Independence the seventy-second.

By his Excellency the Governor, HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y of State.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Oct. 25, 1847.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 1800 Beef Cattle, 1400 Stores, 7000 Sheep, and 1350 Swine.

PRICES.

Owing probably to the warm weather, no advance was effected. We quote Extra 6 50 a 6 75; first quality 5 75 a 6 25; second 5 25 a 5 75; third 4 75 a 5 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$12 a 15; three year old \$22 a 35.

Sheep.—Dull.—Sales of lots at the following prices: 1 33, 1 50, 1 62, 1 88, \$2, 2 25, 2 62 and 2 75.

Swine.—Sales quick at an advance. Small lots to peddle, 4 5 a 5 c; old Hogs 5 a c. At retail 5 to 6 c.

CANCER.

AN INTERESTING CASE CURED BY DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE.—In the spring of 1831, a Cancerous tumor appeared in the right breast of Mrs. Phoebe, wife of Peter Stretch, of Salem, N. J. It was examined by many physicians, and was considered by all as cancerous, and besides bore all the characteristic marks of one.

All probable means of removing it were used without the slightest benefit. It continued to increase both in size and painfulness, until all hope of saving her life, but by a painful operation, was abandoned, which, after a consultation of eminent physicians, was performed, Jan. 1st, 1832, by Dr. John Kibbe Barton, assisted by Dr. Redman, Dr. Jayne, and two other medical gentlemen. The whole and entire right breast was removed, and after examination of the tumor, was pronounced by all present a Cancer of the most malignant character. In about three months, after enduring incredible sufferings, she was enabled, though broken in spirit, to get about again. She remained feeble, and her general health was exceedingly bad, as indeed it had been for several years before. In the spring of 1837, upwards of five years after her breast had been removed, a painful tumor made its appearance on the right side, immediately over the part formerly occupied by the nipple of the right breast, previous to its removal. This tumor steadily increased for several months, and became so painful as to deprive her of rest. The glands under the right arm were enlarged, and Scirrhus, and a hard, irregular, and at times painful tumor, appeared in the left breast. No operation could now arrest the disease. Indeed her whole body appeared to be a mass of disease. Her case was considered hopeless. She was of a very Scrofulous habit, both of her parents having died of Pulmonary Consumption. The experiment was now made with this ALTERNATIVE. It was at first given in small doses, three times a day, and the doses very gradually, but steadily increased daily as long as she took it, which was about six months, and the skin over and around the tumor was wet night and morning with a strong solution of Iodine and Hydriodate Potash. The tumor continued increasing in size for about six weeks, and was at times very painful, when the pain suddenly ceased altogether, and the tumor swelled out to the base, and became soft, and then began to diminish and continued gradually decreasing until every vestige of disease was removed. The tumor in her left breast, and those in the right axilla were also dispersed. No Cancerous or Scrofulous tumors ever appeared afterwards; and her general health, which had been so bad for fourteen years as to make life a burthen, was effectually and permanently restored. The proprietor is in possession of the diseased breast, and those who choose may examine it. He would also say, that he could mention over a dozen cases equally interesting, wherein his ALTERNATIVE has subdued Cancer and Cancerous tumors, as well as immense numbers of Goitres or Bronchocele.—Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold in agency in Newport, by

Oct. 30. R. R. HAZARD.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. LIVERY, Mr. JAMES MASON, of Scotland, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Robert D. Lawton.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. CHOMLEY, Mr. NICHOLAS R. INISH to Miss LUCY G., daughter of Mr. Elisha S. Kenyon, all of this place.

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, in Zion Church, by the Rev. Mr. WATSON, Mr. PHILIP MORRIS to Miss RUTH LOUISA, second daughter of Capt. William Rider, all of this place.

In New York, on the 21st, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, Mr. WILLIAM G. READ, formerly of this town, to Miss ANNE MATELDA, daughter of Hon. AARON CLARKE of New York.

At New York, on the 27th inst., Rev. HORACE L. E. PRATT to Miss SARAH KATE, daughter of Col. Edward Martin, formerly of this town.

In Fall River, 6th inst., by the Rev. Benj. Worcester, of Boston, Mr. BENJ. WORCESTER, Jr., to Miss MARY C., daughter of Micah H. Ruggles, Esq., of Fall River.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. CHARLES WHITEFIELD, (Proprietor of the Tourist's House), in the 67th year of his age. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence, immediately after divine service.

On Sunday evening the 21st, REBECCA CORNELL, daughter of Mr. Henry H. Tew, aged 6 years 8 months and 17 days.

At the Newport Asylum, on the 22d, ROSANNA TUCKER, (colored), aged 71 years.

At Tiverton, on the 15th inst., Capt. JAMES MANCHESTER, aged 60 years.

At South Kingstown, on the 23d, Capt. BENJAMIN HARVEY, aged 31 years.

In New York, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. HANNAH R., widow of the late Benjamin B. Mumford, Esq., of this town, aged 73 years.

Her remains were brought here for interment.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday last, HENRY BROWNELL, youngest child of Wm. G. Langley, aged 21 months.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25.

Brig Tyleston, Burlingame, fm Philadelphia for Wickford.

Sch'r Louisa, Perry, fm Warren for Bangor; Pearl, Ginn, fm Thomaston for New York; Choctaw, Blackwell, fm New Bedford for Charleston; Ann A. Parker, Chace, fm Providence for New York.

At New York, on the 27th inst., Rev. HORACE L. E. PRATT to Miss SARAH KATE, daughter of Col. Edward Martin, formerly of this town.

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Fish, Gardner, fm Prov. for Calais; Eliza Jane, Spaulding, fm Thomaston for Prov.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.

Sloops Ann B. Holmes, Brown, fm Albany for Fall River; George, Cobleigh fm Kingston.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Spoken, no date lat. 38, lon 73 30, brig Calender, Wylie, fm New York for San Juan, Cuba. Sch'r Warsaw, Burdick, c'd at New Orleans the 11th, for Tampico.

Sch'r George Washington, Read, hence, arr at Charleston the 22d.

Brig Lisbon, Smith, hence, arr at Havana 2d. Brig Annawon, Swasey, fm Wilmington, N. C. for New London, returned to Wilmington on the 19th, having sprung her foremast.

Sch'r Southerner, Goodspeed, c'd at New Orleans the 12th for St. Marks and Cedar Keys. Below Philadelphia, the 20th, sch'r Amazon, fm East Greenwich.

Arr at New Bedford 25th inst, ship Mayflower, Gifford, Pacific Ocean, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 27th, with 1900 blis. (125 sp) oil, 12,000 lbs of bone.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THOMAS P. NICHOLS intends opening an EVENING SCHOOL, at his room in Marlborough street, on 24 day evening 15th of 11th mo. 1847.

N. B. His day school is now open for the reception of pupils.

10th mo. 29th, 1847.

NEW GOODS,

FOR CLOAKS & DRESSES.

WINTER GOODS, Will be opened on Monday next at JAMES HAMMOND'S.

—CHEAP—

GINGHAMS.

A LOT of very fair quality, Scotch Gingham, at the low price of 12 1/2 cents per yard. By Oct. 30.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF THIBET CLOTHS,

WITH trimmings to match, viz—Lining Silks, Silk Velvets, Silk Fr

Legal Notices.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Oct. 11, 1847.
AT this Court, Hannah Thomson, Administratrix, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of **CHARLES IRISH**, deceased, applied for Notice of Settlement of her Account as Administratrix aforesaid with said Court.

It is ordered, that notice be given accordingly, that the settlement of said Account will be attended to at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that the notice aforesaid be given by Advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Oct. 11th, 1847.
AT this Court, an Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **THOMAS PEARCE**,

late of Little Compton, dec., was presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary, by the Executrix therein named.
 The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate Little Compton, Oct. 11, 1847.
AT this Court an instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **JOHN SAWYER**,

late of Little Compton, dec., was presented for Probate by Lemuel Sawyer, sole Executor therein named.
 The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
AN Instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

MARY ANN PECKHAM, late of Newport, single woman, dec., was presented for Probate by Sarah A. Peckham, sole executrix therein named.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
THE first administration account on the estate of **PHILIP PECKHAM**, late of Newport, dec., was presented for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given, thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
PETER P. REMINGTON, presents his final Administration account on the estate of **WALTER SIMMONS**,

late of Newport, dec., for allowance.
 The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
THE guardian on the estates of **Stephen Goddard, Daniel Goddard, Ann F. G. Goddard, Catherine Goddard and Gertrude A. Goddard**, minor children of John Goddard, late of Newport, dec., presents her guardianship account on the estates of said minors, for allowance, which account contains a credit for proceeds of Real Estate of said minors sold by said guardian.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice thereof is ordered to be given by an advertisement to be published three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
 A true copy, witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly qualified as the last will and testament of **CATHARINE TAYLOR**,

late of Newport, widow, dec., requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **PATIENCE TAYLOR, Executrix.**
 Newport, Sept. 11, 1847.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the heirs of the late **SALLY GREENE** late of Jamestown, dec., have authorized and empowered **SAMUEL COTTRILL** and **JOHN B. CHAMPLIN** to settle and collect all debts due said estate. All persons having unsettled accounts with the said estate are requested to call and settle the same within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN B. CHAMPLIN.
SAMUEL COTTRILL.
 For the heirs of the late Sally Greene.
 Sept. 10, 1847.—6m.*

Clerk's Office, Court of Probate of Newport, Oct. 7, 1847.

AN Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament or Codicil to the last Will and Testament of

PENELOPE KNIGHT, late of Newport, dec., wife of Caleb S. Knight, was presented at this office, for Probate and letters testamentary by the Executor therein named, with request for notice thereon to issue, that the same will be taken into consideration for Probate at a Court of Probate to be held at Newport, on the first Monday in November next at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Town Hall, and that this notice be published for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

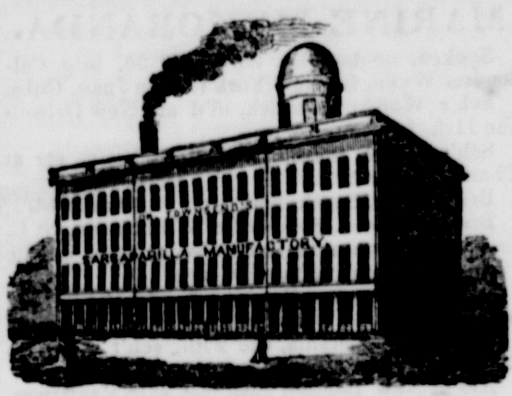
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, South Administrator on the estate of

JOHN COREY, ESQ. late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having qualified himself by giving bonds as the law directs, he requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to him. **JOSEPH B. COREY, Administrator.**
 Portsmouth, Sept. 25, 1847.

Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA!



The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this *Sarsaparilla* over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, scurvy, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. **R. Van Buskirk, Esq.**, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J. informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the prevalent ve of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.
 As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story

RAHWAY, Jan. 2, 1847.
 A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's *Sarsaparilla*, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said *Sarsaparilla*. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.
G. W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.
 This Certificate conclusively proves that this *Sarsaparilla* has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.
 Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken some four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.
 Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
 New York, March 1, 1847.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of *Sarsaparilla* has been expressly prepared for reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so for stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of internal causes or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed; but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with a healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures; and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of *Sarsaparilla*, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.
 Cor. of Grand and Lydus-sts.
 Albany, Aug. 17, 1847.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's *Sarsaparilla*, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the *Sarsaparilla* in the market.
H. P. FULING M. D., J. WILSON, M. D., R. B. BRIGGS, M. D., P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.
 The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Medicines.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of *Sarsaparilla*. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, **S. C. PRESTON, M. D.**
RHEUMATISM.

This *Sarsaparilla* is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn.—The following is an extract of a letter received from him:—

Dr. Townsend: I have used one bottle of your *Sarsaparilla*, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your *Sarsaparilla*.
 Hartford, March 12, 1845. **SETH TERRY.**

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's *Sarsaparilla*, a number of men who were formerly our agents, have commenced making *Sarsaparilla* Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles and copied our certificates and advertisements claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c. hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some use fictitious names, a few use their own; some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates, others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Elixirs, to give them respectability. One makes medicine and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's *Sarsaparilla*, published them as secured by his staff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends shoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to dispose of their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st. Sun Building N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st. Boston; Dwyer & Sons, 132 North Second st. Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; Duroi & Co. 151 Charles-st. New Orleans; 105 South Pearl-st. Albany; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada. [Aug. 7.]

For Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR.

Tested by the Experience of Thousands for 20 years Past!!



HAS proved itself the BEST REMEDIAL AGENT known for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Asthma, Phthisis, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, and all affections and diseases of the Lungs, as has, and can be shown from the testimony of the most respectable Physicians and others, who are entitled to the most unquestionable belief. After having tried the many new preparations, without finding the expected relief, multitudes are compelled to return to the use of the *VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM*, which they acknowledge to be, after all, the best remedy known for the above complaints.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS such as Catarrhs of the Throat, Pulmonary Balsam, &c. &c. The *VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM*, and others in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the

"*VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM*" and see that it has the written signature of **Wm. J. CUTLER** upon a yellow label on the blue wrapper. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Prepared by **KEED & CUTLER**, formerly Reed, Wing & Cutler, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, and Dye Stuffs, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations enquire for a Pamphlet accompanying each Bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport by **R. J. Taylor**, and **Dr. R. R. Hazard**, October 23, 1847.—6m.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS from letters, show that **Dr. Jayne's Medicines** are universally esteemed:—

Messrs. Dyer & Co., Middletown, Conn., say:—Will you send us some more of your *Sanative Pills*, as we are out in great demand.

Dr. E. De Witt, Elyria, Ohio, says:—Your Expectant stands high in the estimation of all who have used it. Indeed the same may be said of all your medicines left with me, so far as they have come into notice.

Dr. De Witt is a Physician of high standing in Lorain Co.

Smith T. Price, Morristown, Ohio, says:—Your *Sanative Pills* are very highly esteemed here. **Wm. Millington, Ashland, Ohio, says:** May 3, 1847.—The Expectant and Vermifuge is now selling very fast. The Pills are principally sold. I want a new supply of all your articles.

Wm. McIntosh, Beverly, Ohio, March 1845, says:—Your medicines so far have proven excellent remedies for the diseases they are recommended for. The *Sanative Pills* and Vermifuge in particular.

Ellis Minshall, Eaton, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1845, says:—Your *Sanative Pills* are an excellent Family Medicine. The *Carminative Balsam* sells well.—The *Ague Pills* I think a good article.

Thompson Graham, Mercer, Pa., says:—Your Medicines are highly valued here by all who have used them.

Dr. John G. Schmidt, Woodstock, Va., says:—You will please send me some more of your Expectant. Your valuable Medicines are selling well, particularly the Expectant and *Sanative Pills*.

Mr. C. C. Wick, Wayne, Ohio, says:—Your Pills and Vermifuge are giving good satisfaction and are doing wonders here.
 For sale in Newport, by **Dr. R. R. Hazard**.

Miscellaneous.



Highly Important TO ECONOMISTS, AND THE Clothes-Wearing part of the Community in General.

—DECIDED BARGAINS IN—

READY MADE CLOTHING

Are now offered at the Great

OREGON CLOTHING Ware-house.

HAVING just been replenished with a New and extensive assortment of Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing of every description, adapted expressly to the

Fall & Winter Trade,

This establishment, so well patronized by our Citizens and also by Strangers for the past year, still continues to hold out great inducements to the purchasers of ready made Clothing, it being acknowledged, by all candid men, to be the only

Emporium of Fashion and Low Prices.

Where garments of every description may be found, possessing every requisite a garment should have to look easy graceful and dignified.

THIS store comprises every Fashionable Garment, manufactured of the best Foreign and Domestic Fabric, consisting of a great variety of

CLOAKS for Men & Boys, of all qualities, and at all prices.

OVER COATS of Beaver and Broad Cloths, cut in the latest and most fashionable style. The assortment is every large, and will be sold at prices to suit the fancy and also the purse. Call and look at them.

SACK COATS. Our assortment of Sacks was never larger than at present, consisting of Beavers, Broad cloths and Tweeds of every grade.

PILOT COATS. A very serviceable article to all those who are exposed to the weather.

PANTALOONS. A large and complete assortment of Pants of every description, consisting of black and blue Broad Cloth, black and dark mixed Cassimeres, fancy plaid and striped Doeskins, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, &c. &c.

VESTS. An entire new lot of Silk and Satin, Bombazine, Italian Cloth, Valencia and Marseille Vests. Also double and single breasted Broadcloth and Cassimeres, and a great many others too numerous to mention.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING. Of every description, such as Oil Jackets and Pants, Reefing Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, Russian Caps, Tar Hats, &c.

HATS AND CAPS. Of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

ALSO: Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Smoking Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Carpet bags, and all other articles usually kept in a general furnishing and out-fitting establishment.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the

OREGON Clothing Warehouse!!

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.
J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.
 October 9, 1847.

Charles Devens, Jr. COAL DEALER.

DEVENS' WHARF, NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

65 DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved, Waterman, Shubert Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to **GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.**

ALLEN O. PECK, President.
WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.
 American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847.

Sashes & Doors.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps for sale at his shop Nos. 17 & 19 Broad street, over William G. Ward's Grocery store, **SASHES** glazed and unglazed, of various sizes.

Also, **DOORS** of various kinds; Sashes made to order.

N. B.—New sashes exchanged for old.
SIMON MOFFITT,
 Newport, July 24, 1847.—4m

For Sale.
 THE substantial schooner **THAMES**, burden 107 tons, now lying at Devens' Wharf, is well found and carries a large cargo, and will be sold low. For terms apply to **SAMUEL BARKER,** 103 Thames Street.
 Sept. 25.]

Fashionable Goods.

—THE—
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOSTON!

For years the First and ONLY HOUSE which has adhered to that Popular System of

LOW PRICES

For Gentlemen's Clothing, is that widely known and universally celebrated

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

OAK HALL,

GEO. W. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

The excellence of the plan which he originally designed, and which has been by him so successfully prosecuted, is not only

APPRECIATED BY THE PUBLIC, but to some extent,

Approved by the Trade—at least so far as the imitations lately introduced give evidence of their approbation of the only true and perfect system, which

ENSURES TO BUYERS

Every description of **Gentlemen's Clothing,** at the

Lowest Scale of Prices!!

The Elegant display of Goods at **SIMMONS' OAK HALL,**

Embracing the latest Importations from **LONDON and PARIS,**

Are manufactured under his own personal superintendence and direction; and affords to Gentlemen who would save upon old prices, full

30 to 40 per cent. in the purchase of a good Suit of Clothes,

WELL CUT and WELL MADE, a complete opportunity of selecting from the largest Stock Every Variety of

Elegant Clothing:

—AND—
DRESS GOODS,

Now in the United States, And which may be had by

Citizens & Strangers.

—In addition to a—
SUPERB ASSORTMENT

of **Children's Clothing,**

AT **LOWER RATES**

Than can be purchased at any other establishment on the face of the Globe, and at

PRICES LESS

Than ever before offered, even at **Simmons'.**